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**ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS** — Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, former U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, is shown with Henry M. Wriston, executive director of the American Assembly, at the opening of the Assembly's ninth conference at Arden House yesterday. "The Representation of the United States Abroad" is the subject under consideration by the 60 participants. (Photo by Cammero)

## U.S. Foreign Service Called 'Inadequate'

**HARRIMAN** — The ninth American Assembly found yesterday that the adequacy and career planning and development of the U.S. Foreign Service leave much to be desired. It expressed the view that expansion of the service as well as better training and use of personnel were needed if U.S. foreign policies were to be effectively carried out.

These findings were disclosed by the leaders of three panel discussion groups which held yesterday the first of a four-day series of conferences on the subject, "The Representation of the United States Abroad." The meetings are being held at Arden House, the Harriman campus of Columbia University, sponsor of the Assembly.

The 60 participants, prominent in the fields of business, education, government and labor, last night heard an address by Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Denmark in the Truman Administration.

She told the gathering in oak-paneled Assembly Hall that current requirements make it "imperative that modern ambassadors desert their once-alof, detachment in order to play a more down-to-earth human roles which are needed for the execution of present-day foreign policies."

According to Mrs. Anderson, three "virtually new domains" should occupy the earnest attention of the modern American envoy.

These were, she asserted, communication with the people of the country to which he is assigned; fulfillment of an "active role in the economic cooperation between the U.S. and foreign country," and the provision of an "overall sense of direction" for the growing number of employees attached to U.S. embassies.

Mrs. Anderson, now chairman of the Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Commission, also stressed the need for ambassadorial courage in reporting events abroad "in this period when the consequences of politically 'inadvisable' judgments have been ruinous to several diplomatic careers."

### No 'Snooty Elite'

Findings of the Assembly conferences were reported at an evening press conference by the chairman of the three panels. They were Lincoln Gordon, professor of international economic relations in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, and Harold B. Harkins, director of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, and William L. Langer, chairman

of the Committee on Regional Studies at Harvard.

The need for further development and improvement of the Foreign Service was represented as the unanimous view of panelists. Mr. Gordon said it was the consensus of his panel that the assignment of career personnel was "often arbitrary," a factor which hampered their effectiveness. The group led by Mr. Langer was reported to feel that Foreign Service themselves as a snooty elite concerned only with high policy matters" but should be active in our foreign operations as well.

Mr. Sargeant averred that his group was concerned that "we don't yet show the inclination to attack the (personnel) problem on the scale needed."

The panels were principally concerned yesterday with U.S. representation in economic fields. Other phases of foreign representation—in cultural, political, military and other areas—are to be considered in subsequent meetings. The Assembly will report its final findings upon its adjournment Sunday.

All three panels were said to be agreed that the U.S. has a vital interest in the economic welfare of other countries, and that our planning with regard to military, economic and technical assistance should be geared toward "the long pull" rather than short-term goals.

### Some Favor Red Trade

It was found that this country's own peace and security were dependent upon the economic well-being of allies and neutrals. Mr. Gordon also reported some sentiment in his panel—a minority view, evidently — favoring expanded trade with some Soviet satellites on the ground that it might "lead to a softening-up process."

Mr. Langer said his panel was firmly of the opinion that "we should improve our education of the American people to the underlying realities" of world affairs so that they can clearly see that continuing aid programs are necessary. While Soviet strategy has been revised, he asserted, "there has been no change in Soviet aims." It was also necessary, he said, for Congress to begin considering assistance programs as a permanent part of U.S. policy.

No member of his panel could cite an instance "where we gave aid that went down the drain," Mr. Langer told newsmen.

Among others taking part in the Assembly are Adm. Alan G. Kirk, former ambassador to Russia; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bone, former director of the Security Council; Harold B. Harkins, director of the Foreign Service Institute, and Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Also Col. G. A. Lincoln, head of the department of social sciences of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point; Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Carl Spaeth, dean of the Stanford University law school; Gordon Stewart of the Central Intelligence Agency; Adolf A. Berle Jr. and Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company.

The Assembly was founded in 1950 by Dwight D. Eisenhower, then President of Columbia University. It is designed to shed light on current problems so as to promote their successful solution.